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followed great wars. Crime conditions in America and in other countries, following the World War, are no different than they were after other great wars in which people were taught to fight and kill.

"The psychology of suggestions bears an important relation to crime. About five years ago the first daylight bank robbery in the country took place in Chicago. Throughout the length and breadth of the United States newspapers heralded the details of that daylight robbery, thereby revealing the ease with which banks can be robbed in daylight. Youthful bandits took the cue, with the result that one bank after another in the City of Chicago was robbed in daylight. The new crime spread to the downstate with like result. From the downstate daylight bank holdups spread throughout the country until now bank holdups are almost a daily occurrence.

"Dependence upon burglary insurance alone for protection is practically an invitation to daylight bandits. In most banks the employes are told that the funds are protected by insurance and that in consequence no official should endanger his life in their protection.

*"When the fee for this insurance becomes high enough to make it prohibitive, banks will place an officer in their institutions and protect him by a bullet-proof cage. One good officer so protected can shoot down bank bandits as fast as they come in. Bank holdups will diminish when the banks depend for protection upon an officer in a bullet-proof cage instead of insurance."*—From 1921 Report of Mr. Will Colvin, Superintendent of Pardons and Parole, Springfield, Ill.

**Work of the Division of Pardons and Paroles in Illinois During the Year 1921—**

| PAROLES ORDERED AND CASES ACTED UPON BY THE DIVISION OF PARDONS AND PAROLES DURING THE YEAR 1921 |        |         |         |       |
|--|--------|---------|---------|-------|
|  | Joliet | Chester | Pontiac | Total |
| Paroles ordered .....  | 429    | 293     | 483     | 1,175 |
| Orders in other cases.....   | 1,384  | 509     | 517     | 2,510 |
| Total .....  | 1,813  | 802     | 1,070   | 3,685 |

"The above table reveals that the Division of Pardons and Paroles actually made orders during the year in 3,882 cases. Cases in which special reports are made and cases which are reviewed upon the vast number of letters received by the Governor and by the Division of Pardons and Paroles are not contained in the 3,882 cases in which orders were made during the year, and consequently would not furnish an understanding of the great bulk of work which passes through the division each year.

"In one way or another the Division of Pardons and Paroles comes in contact every year with more than 5,000 cases, without taking into account the work that is incident to the supervision of those upon parole throughout the state from the penal, reformatory and correctional institutions."—From Report of Mr. Will Colvin, State Superintendent of Pardons and Paroles, Springfield, Ill.

**POLICE—IDENTIFICATION**

**State Police.**—Two more states are to be added to the roll of those which have established a state police system.

New Jersey, by c. 102 of the Laws of 1921 (approved March 29) creates a Department of State Police. The superintendent receives a salary of \$5,000. There are two troops of 60 men and officers each and a headquarters' office of superintendence. The members are selected on approved civil service principles, and the officers must have served two years in the United States army as commissioned officers. The superintendent may establish a detective bureau and shall centralize information for the county forces. The duties of the force are "to be peace officers of the state," "to prevent crime, to pursue and apprehend offenders, and to obtain legal evidence," "to give first aid to the injured, to succor the helpless." The sum of \$300,000 is appropriated for expenses.

Wyoming, by c. 18 of Laws of 1921 (approved February 8), creates a Department of Law Enforcement, which, though not in name a state police, can easily be developed into such a system. It consists of a commissioner, at a salary of \$4,000; a deputy commissioner, and seven agents. The staff duties are "such as are now enjoyed by and required of all peace officers of this state, save and except the power to serve civil process." The force is to "assist any other department of the state in the enforcement of all laws," and to cooperate with local authorities "in the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals and the preservation of the law and order." Here is the principle of a state police in all its fullness. With an enlargement of numbers the complete service of a state police can now be rendered in Wyoming.

*Public Defender.*—Connecticut now sanctions the institution of public defender, by c. 129 of the Public Acts of 1921 (approved April 27). In each county the judges of the Superior Court in June are to appoint an attorney-at-law to be public defender. He shall "act as attorney in the defense of any person charged with crime . . . when such accused person is without funds sufficient to employ counsel for such defense." On application of the public defender, the judge may appoint another attorney to defend any person accused at a per diem for his services. The public defender's services are to be paid for by order of the judge approving his bill at the close of each term. This seems a workable plan for districts where the practice does not require the continuous and exclusive time of the attorney.

*Bureau of Criminal Identification.*—Ohio has followed the example of California in establishing a State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, by a new General Code, 1841—13 (approved June 7, 1921). A superintendent and an assistant superintendent (at salaries of \$3,600 and \$3,000) are in charge. The bureau is to procure photographs, finger-prints, and other information of all persons convicted of felony and "of all well-known and habitual criminals." Duplicates of finger-prints are to be supplied to sheriffs and officers of penal institutions. On the arrest of any person for felony the finger-prints are to be taken and forwarded to the bureau; the superintendent then compares his records and notifies the arresting officer of what he finds. All stolen property reported or recovered is to be notified by description to the bureau.

Here is the beginning of common-sense efficiency in the pursuit of crime.—John H. Wigmore.

**Abbey-Lee Handwriting Classification.**—In the past the police departments of this country have had no adequate means of classifying hand writing for purposes of filing the exemplars of convicts, checkmen, anonymous letter